

West Indies by persons engaged in illicit trade with the United States, and the proposals made by the United States Government with this object have received the most sympathetic consideration.

With the object of preventing the development of illegal practices in connection with this traffic, instructions had, in fact, some months before the receipt of the representations made by the United States Government, been sent to the Governor of the Bahamas, who was at that time requested to see that no irregularities of any kind should be permitted in connection with vessels clearing from that colony, and that the formalities required in connection with such clearance should be most strictly enforced.

Instructions to Registrars.

Instructions have also been given to the local registrar of ships, who will, it is anticipated, have the effect of preventing any future transfers of United States vessels to the British flag until a complete investigation of the circumstances has been made. Investigations, which it is hoped will shortly be concluded, are being made into the position and proceedings of the vessels, a list of which was included in your issue of June 28.

In dealing with the precautions to be taken to control transfers from the United States to the British flag, the suggestion that the local registrar of ships should require the production of a certificate from the United States Shipping Board has been carefully examined. It has been found that the suggestion is not a difficult one in the adoption of British territory of such a requirement and it would be still more difficult to give effect to it in the case of vessels in London for further directions.

With a view, however, to meeting the wishes of the United States Government on this point as far as is practicable, instructions have been given to the registrar of ships, Nassau, to the effect that in transfer cases in which any possible doubt exists as to the bona fides of the parties to the transaction, the production of the Shipping Board certificate should be taken as a ground of suspicion, involving reference of the case to the Board of Customs in London for further directions.

The delay necessitated by this procedure would, it is hoped, be in itself sufficient to reduce to a minimum the danger of transfers being successfully effected in improper cases. It may be added that, in spite of the precautions taken, a fictitious owner of a vessel registered in Nassau is believed that his title is open to question, an inquiry may be instituted under section 51 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, as amended, to determine whether or not the result of these proceedings, it becomes clear that the transaction was fraudulent, the ship is subject to forfeiture. Proceedings under the Act have already been instituted in some cases and the possibility of instituting similar proceedings in the case of some of the vessels referred to in the note from the State Department is being examined.

His Majesty's Government has thus taken steps even before the receipt of representations from the United States Government to prevent the practices to which attention has now been drawn. They have now, as already indicated, issued supplementary instructions to the Board of Customs to which attention has now been drawn. They have now, as already indicated, issued supplementary instructions to the Board of Customs to which attention has now been drawn. They have now, as already indicated, issued supplementary instructions to the Board of Customs to which attention has now been drawn.

Always Opposed Extension.

His Majesty's Government have consistently opposed any extension of the limit of territorial waters such as that now suggested. They feel that the outbreak of smuggling which has led to the proposal cannot be regarded as a permanent condition, but as one which will no doubt be suppressed by the United States authorities within the not distant future. While, therefore, they are desirous of assisting the United States Government to the best of their ability in the suppression of the traffic and in the prevention of the abuse of the British flag by those engaged in it, they do not feel that they can properly acquiesce, in order to meet a temporary emergency, in the abandonment of a principle to which they attach great importance.

In communicating the above to you I am directed to add that while His Majesty's Government are, as already indicated, unable to acquiesce in the proposed treaty for the extension of territorial waters, they are none the less most desirous of taking any steps within their power to prevent any infractions of the local law by persons engaged in liquor smuggling.

I have the honor to be with the highest considerations, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

A. C. GORDON.

The American Note.

The Hughes note in full was as follows: June 26, 1922.

TO THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR—EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to lay before you certain important considerations with respect to a possible cooperation on the part of British and American authorities with regard to the smuggling of liquor. The authorities of the United States are charged with the duty of enforcing the law of this country with respect to this matter are confronted by serious difficulties which they feel might be effectively met with the assistance of British authorities in British territories, which it appears are made bases of operations in flagrant violation of constitutional and statutory provisions of the United States. It is understood that the transportation of intoxicating liquors into the Canadian provinces of Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is also prohibited by law.

I venture to submit definite suggestions as to methods by which the existing extremely unfortunate conditions might be remedied. It is believed that effective measures for this purpose might be taken by a careful supervision of the issuance of registries to vessels suspected of being engaged in illegal traffic and of the issuance of clearance papers for such vessels and by an international arrangement between the United States and Great Britain under which the authorities of each nation would be authorized to exercise beyond the three mile limit of territorial waters a measure of control over vessels belonging to the other.

It has been found that many of the ships engaged in the illegal smuggling of liquor into the United States are registered under the British flag and that large quantities of liquor are carried by such vessels from the Bahamas Islands and from Bermuda. It appears that in order to evade the customs officers and prohibition agents of the United States the persons engaged in this illicit traffic of smuggling liquor into the United States from the Bahamas Islands have adopted the practice of packing the liquor so that it can be easily taken ashore in the United States. Liquor is placed in triangular shaped packages, consisting of six bottles carefully sewed in burlap so that it can very easily be unloaded, and even a small ship can carry a very large amount of liquor in this comparatively small hold space. Liquor is carried on board in this manner.

FOUND ANYTHING? If so, ask it. It is the Lost and Found columns of 10-day's New York Herald.

large and small ships; schooners carry cargoes out to sea from Nassau and unload them off the coast of the United States, and smaller boats carry their cargoes to Bimini and Gun Key, and from these places it is transported to West Palm Beach, Daytona and Fort Lauderdale. A list of vessels said to be plying between the United States and the Bahamas is herewith enclosed.

The department's attention has been drawn to the same with which it seems vessels of American registry are transferred to British registry for the purpose of preventing the authorities of the United States from taking the necessary steps to thwart these smuggling operations. It is understood that British laws require that vessels to be entitled to British registry must be owned by British subjects. Apparently reliable information indicates that American citizens of questionable reputation who are known to be engaged in the smuggling business have succeeded in obtaining British registry for the Bahamas Islands for a large number of American vessels by means of the execution of paper transfers purporting to convey title to vessels to British subjects in the Bahamas, although the actual interest in the vessels continues to vest in American citizens.

Registry Transfer Methods.

Reference may be made in this connection to the fact that under the laws of the United States relating to the transfer of registry it is necessary for the owner of an American vessel to obtain a certificate from the United States Shipping Board showing that the vessel has not been tendered to the board before the privilege of transferring it to a foreign register can be obtained. It would be of great assistance to this Government in combating the illicit traffic in liquors if authorities at Bermuda and in the Bahamas Islands could refuse the privilege of registry to American vessels until a certificate from the United States Shipping Board is produced showing that the vessel has first been tendered to it. It is understood that for the time British laws have imposed restrictions necessitating some form of acquiescence of British authorities to the transfer of registry. It would seem that laws of this character cannot well be effectively administered unless the authorities of one nation are disposed to take cognizance of the legislation of another nation.

There is information before the Department indicating that the authorities at the Bahamas Islands have in many cases issued two sets of clearance papers to ships which have taken on board cargoes of liquor. It is said that persons engaged in this traffic have openly made the statement that they have no trouble in obtaining from the Bahamas customs officials one set of clearance papers for a cargo of liquor, and then, by means of a second set of clearance papers issued "in ballast" for an American port. This procedure is adopted by the liquor smugglers so that the ship may come with an unloading distance of American shores and if caught with a cargo of liquor on board the master can claim that the clearance is for Mexico or Canada. If the ship has succeeded in unloading the cargo on the shore without being captured it proceeds into an American port with the second clearance papers.

Double Clearance Methods.

In this connection I beg to quote for your information three paragraphs from an affidavit executed by a Federal prohibition agent of this Government with respect to the proposal declared to have been made to him by Mr. M. Cole, who signs clearance papers for the British Government at Nassau, Bahamas, concerning the issuance of two sets of clearance papers for liquor ships:

"That deponent asked Mr. Cole how the liquor runners arranged their clearance papers and it was possible to get an extra set of clearance papers. Mr. Cole said, 'Just a minute,' and then went to the other side of the room and motioned deponent to follow him. He then said, 'You see, Mr. Cole then stated substantially as follows: 'That there are a number of ways to handle it, but the best and simplest we find is, first, to give you clearance papers with your liquor, then in an hour or so come back and state that you have discharged your cargo of liquor on the high seas and then we will give you another set of papers for 'in ballast' for any American port. Mr. Cole then explained that the first set of papers referred to would be for a foreign port and that if you were searched they could not touch you, and that after you had discharged your cargo of liquor you could enter the American port with your papers showing 'in ballast.'"

"Deponent states further that Mr. Cole did not say that there would be any money required outside the regular fees, but intimated that he and his boys expected to be taken care of."

While existing nefarious practices might be largely stopped by appropriate precautionary measures with respect to the issuance of British registries to vessels engaged in smuggling and with respect to the issuance of clearance papers to such vessels, the situation with which the authorities of this Government are confronted has become so serious that this Government feels prompted to inquire whether your Government would be disposed to enter into a treaty for the purpose of checking the illegal practices in question. Such a treaty might contain reciprocal provisions authorizing the authorities of each Government to exercise a right of search of vessels of the other beyond the three mile limit of territorial waters to the extent of twelve miles from the shore. It would appear that no inconvenience would be experienced as a result of the exercise of such a right by vessels engaged in legitimate trade between Nassau and Hatteras, and then a direct course to Diamond Shoal Lighthouse, and from hence to Halifax. Apparently this course brings vessels at no point within four leagues of the American shore. I shall be glad if you will bring the contents of this communication to the attention of your Government, which, I have no doubt, will appreciate the serious considerations which prompt the request that the matters therein presented receive earnest consideration at the earliest convenient time.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

RETIREES AFTER 55 YEARS.

JAMES L. McNeely, a clerk in the Supreme Court more than fifty-three years, will retire to-day. He will be 80 in April. He is alert and vigorous.

Danes See Elimination of American Liners

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Oct. 16.—The National Tidende to-day publishes the circular issued by United States Secretary of the Treasury Mellon on the enforcement of prohibition on American vessels.

It congratulates European ship owners, saying the circular only forbids foreign ships from selling intoxicating liquors inside American territorial waters, which practically eliminates American liners from competing against foreign ships.

Kick of New York Apples Causes Drys Much Alarm

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 16. Dry agents here are alarmed over a report from the apple growing counties of New York that orchardists have found a way to make "applejack" and other delicious drinks and are holding their apples for that purpose.

The apple is converted into cider, which, in turn, is permitted to "get a little hard" and have "a little kick." At this stage it is put through a process that freezes out the water, leaving a liquid that has a kick like a Government mule and a taste that makes an old timer want a neck as long as that of an ostrich.

"Who is the moonshiner in this instance?" is the question. Cider naturally becomes "hard" and alcohol refuses to freeze.

RAIDERS GET LIQUOR VALUED AT \$300,000

Schooner and Launch Seized by Dry Navy Cutter.

Whisky, wine and champagne valued at about \$300,000 were seized yesterday by Federal dry agents in a series of raids. A large portion of the confiscated liquor was taken from the schooner Emerald and the launch Elsie, seized eight miles off Jones Inlet, near the entrance to Jamaica Bay, by Capt. George V. Tawes of the dry navy cutter Hahn.

The schooner was first sighted last night in the United States District Court, Brooklyn, against the two vessels. Charges of violating the Volstead law were placed against the ten men arrested when the vessels were seized. Capt. J. A. Williams, his mate, Bradford Archer, negro, and six negro crew members were taken from the Emerald. Albert Shumway and J. C. Garrity were taken from the Elsie.

The cargo of the Emerald, brought from Nassau, consisted of 1,250 cases of whisky, valued at about \$100,000. It was taken over by the customs officers. Capt. Tawes of the Hahn for several hours had watched through the fog the operations of the Emerald. When the launch Elsie circled her three times and signaled with searchlights, said Capt. Tawes, the Emerald ordered her to come alongside. Fifteen cases of whisky had been loaded on to the launch when the Hahn stopped the operations by firing across the bow of the run runner. Both vessels were brought in to the Battery.

Thousands of gallons of wine, with a valuation of about \$150,000, were confiscated from the warehouse of the Griffer Sacramento Wine Company, 45-50 Division street, by H. Nelson Greenfield of John D. Appleby's staff. Greenfield for several weeks had followed the Griffer and finally obtained affidavits from persons to whom wine is alleged to have been sold for retail liquor trade.

FRENCH THINK LIQUOR CAN BE CARRIED SEALED

Say U. S. Official Advises Silent on Transportation.

PARIS, Oct. 16 (Associated Press).—The American Embassy's first official advice from Washington that the sale of liquor on ships is prohibited within the three mile limit in United States waters was received to-day for transmission to the French Government. No reference is made in the State Department message to it is said, to any prohibition of restriction on the possession of liquor by ships. It says that "the terms of the prohibition act have been interpreted to apply after October 21 to the sale of liquor as beverages on board of foreign ships anywhere and on foreign ships within the territorial waters of the United States."

The situation with which the authorities of this Government are confronted has become so serious that this Government feels prompted to inquire whether your Government would be disposed to enter into a treaty for the purpose of checking the illegal practices in question. Such a treaty might contain reciprocal provisions authorizing the authorities of each Government to exercise a right of search of vessels of the other beyond the three mile limit of territorial waters to the extent of twelve miles from the shore. It would appear that no inconvenience would be experienced as a result of the exercise of such a right by vessels engaged in legitimate trade between Nassau and Hatteras, and then a direct course to Diamond Shoal Lighthouse, and from hence to Halifax. Apparently this course brings vessels at no point within four leagues of the American shore. I shall be glad if you will bring the contents of this communication to the attention of your Government, which, I have no doubt, will appreciate the serious considerations which prompt the request that the matters therein presented receive earnest consideration at the earliest convenient time.

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YOUNG SWIFT ELOPES AND WEDS DIVORCEE

No Need for It, Declares the Youth's Father.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Louis F. Swift, Jr., son of the rich Chicago packer, and Mrs. Mary H. Bennett, a divorcee, of Wayne, Pa., followed to Crown Point, Ind., this afternoon and were married.

Following the ceremony young Swift said he and his bride intended to motor to Florida for their honeymoon.

Louis F. Swift, Sr., head of the firm, said to-night: "There was no reason for the elopement. Mrs. Bennett is a charming young woman. The family had no objection to the marriage."

THE DISCOVERY

Most people are accustomed to think of fruits solely as sources of sugars and acids. Hence they are surprised at the discovery that they also contain valuable food iron.

Taking into account the large amount of fruits which may be eaten with impunity, They may be regarded as important sources of this necessary element.

Luscious, ripe fruits appropriate to the season may always be found at CHILDS.

CHILDS

ARRESTS IN HALL MURDER PROMISED WITHIN 24 HOURS

Continued from First Page.

time of Hall's funeral was in perfect condition. His alibi to the effect that he was fishing at his home in La Vallette on Burngate Bay on the night of the murder has been checked up. Willie Stevens, Mrs. Hall's other brother, who lives with her, is to be examined again.

Two Handkerchiefs Found.

Two handkerchiefs, said to have been found not far from where the bodies lay the day after the murder, but which were not given to the authorities, are said to be among the important bits of evidence on which the prosecutors are basing their contemplated action in making arrests and getting nearer a solution of the crime.

The handkerchiefs, both stained, one a woman's and the other a large linen one of the type commonly used by men, are said to have been obtained by the New Brunswick Chief of Police early to-day from the man who found them.

This man's name was not made public, but it is understood that he is not the butcher, William Delmer, who found a handkerchief on the Phillips farm on the day after the murder and immediately gave it to the authorities. The handkerchiefs, which are now in the possession of the authorities, are said to have no connection with the case. The chief would not discuss the new evidence to-night, and Prosecutors Stricker and Beekman said that they had not yet received them.

The county detectives have turned their attention to some of the Hungarian friends of Willie Stevens and to-night Detective David has been examining Mrs. Lengal, whose house in the Hungarian quarter of New York City was visited by Willie Stevens and his wife on the night of the murder. What David got from this woman, who is rather elderly and fat, is not known.

An automobile figured in the murder and Hall and Mrs. Mills were not far from where their bodies were found, according to the theory of the two prosecutors. It is believed that the two youths, Hayes and Schneider, saw more on their nocturnal ramble than the public would like to know, and that they are responsible for the new lead on which the prosecutors are working.

These two boys were in the neighborhood of the Phillips farm from 11 o'clock until 3 o'clock, according to their own story. Thus these questions arise:

Did Hayes and Schneider see an automobile in which there were two men and a woman besides Mrs. Mills and Dr. Hall or their bodies? Did they tell the prosecutors that they saw the strain of a third degree?

Did Schneider go looking on that Saturday morning for the two bodies he found?

The automobile has figured frequently in nearly every theory. It is understood now that the prosecutors have a new witness who can identify the machine.

Tells of Seeling Strange Woman.

The prosecutors also are checking carefully a story from the Hungarian farm action about a mile beyond the Phillips farm on the Easton road. A Hungarian woman there is said to have sold some Hungarian friends in town that on the afternoon of the day of the murder a strange woman went to the farm and talked about, obviously looking for a man. She waited a long time and then went away.

Nothing was thought of this at the time or until after the murder mystery had engaged the attention of every one for many days. Then the Hungarian woman told her friends that she had seen in a newspaper a picture of the woman who had wedded the Hungarian man, and that she had seen him on the farm some few hours before Hall and Mrs. Mills were killed.

The prosecutors are checking with the utmost care Hall's movements on the day before he died. In this connection they will recall Louise Geist, the maid in the room in which the bodies were found, who said that when Hall answered the telephone before he went out to his death he answered "That's bad" to some statement at the other end of the wire.

Mrs. Hall is to be questioned again, though she may not be taken to the courthouse. Her examination may take place to-morrow or to-morrow night or may be postponed. Much will depend on what the prosecutors learn from the other witnesses.

Prosecutors to Keep Command.

Prosecutors Stricker of Middlesex and Beekman of Somerset county have assured Justice Parker of the Supreme Court that after all, they can solve the Hall-Mills murder mystery and that, therefore, it will not be necessary for Attorney-General McCran to take charge.

These assurances are based on a clue that the two prosecutors have obtained through the incarceration of Clifford Hayes and Raymond Schneider after the latter had accused the former of the crime.

Quite accidentally Schneider let something drop that led the detectives, particularly George Totten of Somerset, to a promising new lead.

To date the county detectives have kept much of their information from the State troopers sent here by orders of

U. S. COURT SUSTAINS RUM RUNNER SEIZURE

Hazel Upholds Condemnation of British Schooner.

Judge John R. Hazel in United States District Court yesterday set a precedent regarding seizure of rum-running vessels of foreign registry when he upheld the condemnation and seizure of the British schooner Henry L. Marshall and her cargo of 1,250 cases of whiskey, seized by the revenue cutter Seneca off Atlantic City, N. J., in August 1921, for violation of the tariff act of 1913 and the national prohibition act.

Sustaining the three libels filed against the vessel, Judge Hazel ruled that while testimony introduced by the government of secret unloadings of liquors from the Marshall by means of small boats did not itself warrant the seizure of the liquor found in the vessel, it bore upon the prior transgressions of the schooner's master for which the craft became liable.

The Marshall, evidence showed, cleared from the Bahamas for Gloucester, Mass., with a liquor cargo listed as ballast, contrary to customs laws. Her false manifest papers, Judge Hazel ruled, warranted the condemnation and forfeiture as a violation of the laws outside the three mile limit. She was seized outside of the three mile limit. She was within four leagues of shore, government evidence showed, and the fact that she communicated with shoremen made her liable to the customs laws.

The case was regarded as a test of the dry navy's authority in seizing vessels outside of the three mile limit. Judge Hazel's ruling is the first to be handed down in a case of this nature.

MILLIONAIRE RADICAL'S WIFE GOES TO FRANCE

Mrs. Charles Garland to Live Near Paris Six Months.

Mrs. Charles Garland, wife of the millionaire radical of Massachusetts, who won notoriety by refusing his inheritance and then changing his mind and taking it, sailed yesterday by the French liner France. She was accompanied by her two small children, her mother, Mrs. P. W. Wrenn of Boston, her sister, Miss Margaret C. Wrenn, a maid and a nurse. Mrs. Garland remained in her suite after boarding the liner. She said through a friend she feared she would be misunderstood if she talked for a short stay in Paris.

Jean de Penndir Waddington and his bride, who was Miss Gladys Olcott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Olcott, sailed for a short stay in Paris. They will then continue their wedding trip to India. Mr. Waddington will later enter the French diplomatic service.

TWO KILLED IN PLAY WITH TOY PARACHUTES

7-Year-Old Runs Before Car; Another Falls From Window.

Kalen S. Tasgaard, 7 years old, of 151 West Eighty-fourth street, was playing with a toy parachute in front of her home last night when she stepped in the path of an automobile driven by Miss Louise Gumph of the Rossligh Apartments, 1 West Eighty-fifth street.

Miss Gumph took her to the West Sixty-eighth street station and Dr. Modane of Flower Hospital pronounced her dead. The little girl was running across the street trying to catch the parachute when she got in the path of the machine. Witnesses told the police that Miss Gumph was not to blame for the accident and she was not arrested.

One child was killed and another's skull fractured Sunday when they fell out of windows while playing with toy parachutes.

DOING OPERA AUTHOR IS BELIEVED MYSTERY

Believe authorities still are unable to clear the mystery about a patient who says he is Henry Vanderberg, 40, a musical composer and author of the opera "Le Crook," produced in Paris in 1911. He is near death from acute kidney trouble.

The man said he was a friend of Miss M. Sedlock of 258 Riverside Drive and asked that she be notified. At that address, the Peter Stuyvesant, it was said that Miss Sedlock lived there with her brother but was not in. The Bellevue records showed that the man had been taken to the hospital in a taxicab on Friday from 780 Amsterdam avenue. At that address, the Caduff Cafe, no one knew the man.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

100 REGENT STREET LONDON, W1

MEN'S SHOWER-PROOF TOPCOATS

LONDON-MADE

For the best Turkish

Call for Philip Morris

CIGARETTES

Twenty-five cents a box-

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